

SEE MENACE IN FOOT-
AND-MOUTH DISEASEVirus Found Too Powerful
for Experiments.

Washington.—The highly infectious nature of foot and mouth disease virus, the extremely small size of its active agent, and its ability to escape identification as to its true nature are the outstanding results of the year's study by the American commission which went to Europe in 1925 to study foot-and-mouth disease and is preparing its official report.

The commission comprises Dr. Harry W. Henshaw of the United States bureau of animal industry, Dr. Jacob Traub of the University of California, and Dr. Peter K. Oltzky of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. By a special act of congress the commission was empowered to conduct studies of foot-and-mouth disease abroad with the hope of obtaining information to be used in suppressing most effectively any outbreaks of the malady that may occur in the United States.

The dangers of experimenting with the foot-and-mouth disease virus in the United States were considered too great to permit studies in this country. On the other hand, official European countries where the disease is constantly present welcomed the investigations of the American commission and gave assistance.

Virus Extremely Active.
Though highly technical, the findings of the commission show briefly that the virus of foot-and-mouth disease is extremely active and dangerous. It produced the disease experimentally when diluted as much as one part in ten million. The organism is too small to be seen by the most powerful microscopes. As further proof of its minuteness, the investigators found that centrifugal force for two hours at from 2,500 to 3,000 revolutions a minute failed to throw the organism out of solution.

The resistance of foot-and-mouth disease virus to strong antiseptics also proved to be surprisingly great. Whereas 90 per cent alcohol kills ordinary bacteria within a minute it failed to destroy the virus of foot-and-mouth disease in 24 hours. The virus also showed abnormal resistance to other antiseptics, such as acetone, bichloride of mercury and cresol.

Reporting that foot-and-mouth disease is one of the most contagious diseases known, the commission further notes that in hay or in garden soil it remained living for at least 25 days and the infective agent may persist for longer periods under favorable conditions for its protection.

Bacteria Baffles Cultivation.
The commission's work included studies of immunity and the susceptibility of many kinds of experimental animals. The causative agent of foot-and-mouth disease appears to be separate from any of the known kinds of bacteria of the ordinary species and has baffled artificial cultivation by any means now available. The commission's attempts to produce an active artificial immunity against foot-and-mouth disease were unsuccessful.

Highly technical studies showed that the electric charge of the virus is positive and that the electric charge influenced the passage of the virus through certain types of filter materials. This group of studies, though showing the active agent of the virus to be extremely small, indicated that it is not of a solid character.

In cattle studies active virus was found in the saliva before any lesions of the disease were observed. Other workers also have reported the ability of animals in its fever stage to infect others before external signs are seen. The earthenware could not be impregnated as a carrier.

A close scrutiny of methods used in Europe for controlling foot-and-mouth disease by rigid quarantines showed that even the severest form of quarantine is relatively ineffective compared with the prompt slaughter of diseased and exposed animals, as practiced in the United States.

European officials with whom the American scientists discussed methods of combining foot-and-mouth disease agreed that, when its extent is limited to a small percentage of the animals, the slaughter and cleaning method is the only effective one, besides being the most economical.

Missouri Men Captures
Coon With His Hands

Mo., Mo.—William H. Niles of near Leno dries the use of dogs, cats, and axes in capturing coons. He says his bare hands and has had a lot of fun in his new venture. Niles, when he spies a coon in a tree, rapidly scales it and grabs the coon's arm by the tail. Niles says the coon is at a considerable disadvantage in that position and cannot get out of a tight spot. It is just a matter of a few moments to get him.

\$1 Per Foot.
New York.—After hearing testimony that Meyer Shindler had killed his pet and twenty feet, Magistrate Reynolds imposed a fine of \$1 per foot.

Regging an Industry.
Tennessee.—Regging has become an industry here. Many of these arrested for regging in the Tennessee mountains are being.

Hull Tackles Train.
Hudson, Ohio.—Hull tackled the tracks of a passing freight train and knocked four men off the track.

SENATORS LIKE
THEIR BEAN SOUPFavorite Dish at the Capitol
Restaurant.

Washington.—Senators have as many, if not more, differences in their Capitol restaurant as they do in committee or in debate on the floor of their chamber. Home influences appear to follow them wherever they go. New Englanders, Westerners, Southerners, each spurns the dishes most relished by the others.

The job of striking a balance among these conflicting appetites falls to the lot of Joseph I. Langer, manager of the six senate restaurants, who finds it harder to meet the requirements of the 96 members than to cater to the multitudes of visitors that pass through the restaurants daily.

Those multitudes are a widely fluctuating quantity. One day he is called on to serve only a few hundred patrons, while the next day he may have to feed two or three thousand. It solves the problem thus presented by closely studying the needs of the senate's proceedings. If a popular subject is up for discussion, he knows that a large crowd will visit the galleries and will require his ministrations.

It's possible for him to take reasonable chances in trying to satisfy the public patrons, but that is not the case with the senators. They are, so to speak, "the boss," and during his years of experience he has made it his business to know their preferences.

One thing he has learned is to keep on tap a bountiful supply of old-fashioned bean soup. That dish appears to be popular with all sections. One day, some years ago, he removed it from the menu. The senate of the United States immediately took informal but vigorous action, and bean soup was restored to the menu, permanently. At present 20 gallons are made and consumed every day.

Steam Shovel at Harvard
Makes Seismograph Move

Boston.—Harvard's seismograph, the sensitive instrument which records on an average one earthquake a week, has been in a state of unrest for several weeks. Instead of recording a fine line, the needle has been tracing a heavy, jerky line.

This daily and almost continuous "earthquake" was a great mystery for a time until Dr. Kirtley F. Mather discovered that it was caused by a steam shovel excavating the foundations for the new Harvard chemistry building, near by. Every time it hits a rock or the root of a tree the seismograph records a violent "earthquake."

Incidentally, the operators of the shovel would be surprised to find how close a check Doctor Mather can keep on their work. He can look at the day's record and tell, to a second, the time that the men started work in the morning, how long they took for their luncheon, and what time they quit at night.

Five-Month-Old Baby
"Swears" for Passport

Hartford, Conn.—Italy John Brown Wheeler Hodger, five months old, is a claimant for the title of the youngest American to make oath to the statements in a passport request and have a passport issued in his own name.

At the age of four months John Brown swore to the truth of certain facts in a language his father was able to translate, and placed his mark. It was accepted in Washington and a passport issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hodger, the baby's parents, are from Scotland. Italy John will be an American citizen automatically when he is twenty-one, but when his father and mother prepared to sail for a visit to their old home they found that he and his three-year-old sister, Margaret, would have to have passports.

Kills Self Over Cards.
Detroit, Mich.—Resenting a rebuke for inattention at a card game, Charles Holoy, fifty-two years old, at this city, shot and killed his wife and himself.

Suicide Shock Kills.
Atlanta, Ga.—Six hours after Simon I. Weiss, fifty-five years old, of this city, shot and killed himself his wife died of shock over news of his suicide.

Tough on Cats.
Cora, Ore.—City Marshal Harg of this city has authorized the shooting of all stray cats as it is believed they spread scurvy.

Puts Geese to Work.
"Hoing" His Cotton
Albany, N. C.—Rural labor shortage holds no terror for Farmer W. B. Kliney. He puts his geese to work.

Last fall he harvested nine 200-pound bales of cotton from ten acres, "hoed" by three geese and nineteen postholes. Up until then his neighbors laughed at him, but now they are seeking his "system."

Farmer Kliney waits until the cotton plants are big enough to be too tough to tempt the appetite of geese, then he turns the "hoovers" into the field to feed on grass and weeds.

ODD LANGUAGE LINE
IN NORTHERN ITALYDivides Italians From Those
Speaking German.

Washington.—The reported deportation of a German lawyer from Salerno in the German-speaking portion of northern Italy because it is alleged that he gave lessons in the German language, brings a bulletin from the National Geographic society. "Lines close to the 'language line' which crosses the Adige valley about 15 miles north of Trento. This line divides the Italian-speaking inhabitants of Trento, the southern portion of Italy's new territory, from the German-speaking Tyrolese to the north. This former Tyrolese region is now called 'Alto Adige' or 'Upper Adige' by the Italians. This line near Salerno is one of the unique language lines of Europe, since it is apart from national boundaries; yet there is such a cultural demarcation that evidences of the 'language boundary' can be seen from the windows of a railway train.

Shows Language Line.
"As the traveler rides north from thoroughly Italian old Trento, scene of the historic council of Trent, he finds Italian architecture on every side. In the villages stone walls, gently sloping red tile roofs, and the campaniles of the parish churches proclaim this to be a land of Italians. But soon he notes a change. More and more dark shingle roofs appear and take on a steeper pitch. A little farther along some of the roofs are broken by dormer windows, and then near Salerno he sees on a village church the first sharp Gothic spire. It serves almost as an exclamation point to mark the language line.

"From this point northward the population is predominantly Tyrolese, of German blood and German speech. Fifteen miles beyond Salerno the traveler enters Bolzano, metropolis of Alto Adige, and finds himself to all outward appearances in a German world. The population is predominantly German speaking, and German, in spite of laws to discourage it, is the language of the streets, the shops, the hotels and restaurants. One sees only a sprinkling of Italian soldiers and officials on ordinary days. On Sundays and other holidays excursions bring trainloads of uniformed Fascists up from the Italian plains country to the south.

Diverse Cultures Cause Problems.
The northern portion of the Adige valley, though a Roman province in the early centuries of the Christian era, has been governed by people of German ancestry since the days of the barbarian invasions which finally broke up the Roman empire. The valley, however, lies south of the crest of the Alps, and following the World war was made a part of Italy in order that that country might have a logical geographical boundary capable of easy defense. With the country some 200,000 German speaking people went under Italian sovereignty, a fact which has created a stubborn governmental problem for Italy and many other problems for the population itself. Although the life of the people continues, to all appearances, much as when Alto Adige was a part of the Austrian province of Tyrol, many changes have been brought about by the Italian government.

"It has been decided that in every way possible the use of the Italian language shall be extended. The children of Alto Adige must now carry on their studies entirely in Italian and though the parents may teach them German in their homes, the teaching of that language in private classes is prohibited. It was because of this regulation, apparently, that the recently reported deportation took place."

Begins World Tour With
Farthing's Worth of Rice

Bombay, India.—Za Naqul, Indian artist, is starting on a world tour equipped with a farthing's worth of rice. He is a marvelous artist of rice, being able to write 400 letters on a single grain in one day, working four hours.

He writes with a fine Indian pen and ink, doing the first 100 letters with the naked eye, and afterward using a magnifying glass. Demonstrating his ability to a Bombay editor, he wrote a long verse on a single grain of rice. Za Naqul proposes to pay the expenses of his world tour selling these grains of rice.

Cost of U. S. Government
120 Billion Since 1791

Washington.—Honoring the United States government since 1791 has cost approximately \$120,000,000,000, according to statistics made public by the Treasury department.

More than half of this vast sum was spent during and after the World war. From 1917 to the end of 1923 the actual government expenses were \$22,000,000,000.

President Coolidge has asked congress to appropriate \$1,000,000,000 to operate the nation during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1927, thus increasing the total amount to nearly \$123,000,000,000.

Collie Route Bull

Albert Lee, Allen.—A Scotch collie drove off a bull which had attacked the dog's master, Charles Keath, farmer and cattle breeder at Pickering Lake township near here. Keath was probably fatally injured, however.

RADIO

Cam Compensator
for Uni-ControlFacilitates Manufacture of
Sets to Tune With Simi-
lar Dial Readings.

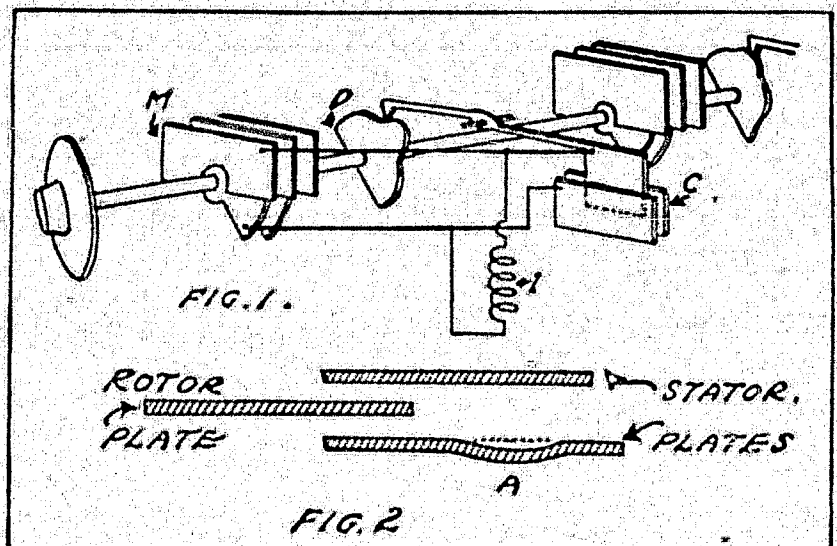
The use of a single dial for controlling the wave changing devices contained in a radio receiving set seems to be the goal in modern construction. The problem has been to design a device of such a simple nature that its cost would allow it to be used in reasonably low-priced sets. The invention of a Washington man appears to be a step in this direction. This provides a means of varying the wave length of the several circuits simultaneously with the exact relationship required, by a means that does away with ponderous and expensive methods heretofore proposed.

In sets normally using two or more control dials for tuning, the slight

ture of which is a cam. The cam is a very precise means of producing intricate movements in machinery and consists of a disk on which rests one arm of a lever. By varying the outline of the disk, the lever arm may be made to rise, fall or remain stationary, as the cam revolves.

The diagram, Figure 2, illustrates how the capacity of a condenser may be caused to vary from normal by a bent stator plate. This is greatly exaggerated for the sake of clearness. The dent in the plate at point A will cause a slight decrease in the capacity from that normally had when the plate follows the dotted line.

This decrease is to be made up by compensation. The condenser marked C and controlled by the cam is the compensating condenser and M the main condenser. The two are connected as shown and then to the inductance, as in Figure 1. Any number of these units may be mounted on the same shaft. The outline of the cam, D, is marked out from points found by trial of the circuit on different wave lengths. After the cams are



Sketch of Cam Compensator Condenser.

variations in manufacture will prevent two apparently similar tuning circuits from resonating to the same frequency, at corresponding dial settings over the whole range of the tuner. If these discrepancies in capacity or inductance can be overcome, the condensers or coils can be varied from the shaft of a single dial.

Auxiliary Tuning Device.
One manner of doing this is by means of what is known as a "compensator." This compensator is an auxiliary tuning device which supplements the main tuning device. The most common example of this is the miniature condenser, called a vernier condenser, which is used for the fine tuning variations in many sets. This vernier is not usually called a compensating device though the action is exactly the same, except that the latter is usually controlled from the same control as the device it supplements. The invention described here is a means of "compensating" for the variations of manufacture, the main fea-

ture of which is a cam. The cam is a very precise means of producing intricate movements in machinery and consists of a disk on which rests one arm of a lever. By varying the outline of the disk, the lever arm may be made to rise, fall or remain stationary, as the cam revolves.

The diagram, Figure 2, illustrates how the capacity of a condenser may be caused to vary from normal by a bent stator plate. This is greatly exaggerated for the sake of clearness. The dent in the plate at point A will cause a slight decrease in the capacity from that normally had when the plate follows the dotted line.

This decrease is to be made up by compensation. The condenser marked C and controlled by the cam is the compensating condenser and M the main condenser. The two are connected as shown and then to the inductance, as in Figure 1. Any number of these units may be mounted on the same shaft. The outline of the cam, D, is marked out from points found by trial of the circuit on different wave lengths. After the cams are

cut the system will always be in resonance, no matter what the wave lengths.

Care in Avoiding Rosin
Joints When Soldering

If a receiver is to operate efficiently and quietly it is essential that all of the soldered joints be securely made. Soldering is an exceedingly important operation in wiring a receiver and proper soldering is doubtless a frequent cause of trouble. In Radio Broadcast Magazine there are printed some timely hints on this operation, special attention being drawn to the necessity of using good flux.

"The ordinary solder consists of a combination of lead and tin, the percentage generally being 50 per cent lead and 50 per cent tin," says Radio Broadcast. "In order to make a good joint, the surfaces to be soldered should be entirely free from oxides. Soldering flux will prevent the formation of oxides while the heat is being applied. The metal parts which are to be soldered should be scraped clean before the flux is applied and, under proper conditions, the solder will flow very easily around the joint when the parts have been heated sufficiently.

"If the soldering is correctly done, the solder will appear bright after the joint is made, but a poor joint made with a cold iron will generally leave the solder with a somewhat crystalline structure. Some fluxes should be used very sparingly in making the joint, as they will conduct electric currents and they will also have a very detrimental effect on any insulation with which they come in contact. Rosin is a very excellent flux to use, although it is somewhat more difficult to work with than the ordinary soldering paste. It is standard practice in most large electrical companies to use rosin flux almost exclusively, since it has no bad effects on insulation. When rosin is the flux it is important that a very hot iron be used, otherwise, what is called a rosin joint may be produced, in which case there is a thin layer of rosin left between the two metal surfaces. This makes the electrical conductivity of the joint very poor if it does not completely prevent the flow of current.

"As above mentioned, it is essential that the iron be sufficiently hot if a good job is to be done. A hot iron will also, in many cases, prevent other troubles. If soldering is attempted with an iron that is not hot enough, it is necessary to hold the iron on the

United States Has Five
Stations to Europe's One

In the United States there are more than five times as many radiocasting stations as in all Europe. The total for the United States, according to recent statistics, is near 500, while the European total is but 110 radiocasting stations.

By countries, the number of radio stations in Europe is as follows: Finland, 8; Norway, 1; Sweden, 1; Iceland, 1; Belgium, 1; Irish Free State, 2; Great Britain and the North of Ireland, 21; Germany, 20; France, 12; Spain, 11; Portugal, 1; Switzerland, 4; Italy, 2; Austria, 5; Hungary, 2, and Czechoslovakia, 2.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. E. F. Blabae, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerckhoven, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Mrs. Emily B. Forbes, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McNelis, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Hester Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C., No. 38, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Linnar, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harfington, Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

COL. G. S. EDWARDS CAMP, NO. 72, S. O. P. V., meets first Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, F. & M. S., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Morse, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Patent-Teachers' Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Mrs. Arthur Herriek; Secretary Mrs. R. R. Tibbets.

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THE

(By Brentano.)

CHAPTER VIII

"OR IT!" I repeated.

"OR IT!" he repeated. "Since his Most Catholicism is just claim to all lands — on this side of Hudson any rate."

"To be sure, to be sure quickly. 'But, Monsieur, will be interested to know accused tribe of savages believe as you do.' 'Is that so, Jean? Are they?'"

"The Messagues." "His face lighted up. They are in De Ton. And how is the dear Alphonse? 'Feeling for his life, no. 'Those same accused, monsieur, rose up against sieur de Tonty must be ward and make the journey of the country of the Hurons. A look of grave concern. Jondure's face."

"Are you certain of this? 'Doubt, monsieur, friend, the Wolf here, smile from me to Monsieur, who had me come at once, you might hold up all we aces."

"'Humph!' he growled. 'been long in Canada, Jean. 'But this year, monsieur, 'Humph!' growled Jondure. 'And where do you come from? Something in his speech — the liquid slur of the St. 'O, monsieur!' I replied. 'Of am of clearly, B. 'Is of the south? Of P. 'All the suspicion fled from face, and in its stead a broad smile.

"'Peste!' he ejaculated. 'clever lad! And how kne Jean?' 'I was overjoyed — and in simulate my sentiments, good fortune."

"'Was I not camping bestment de Providence when you the Italian frontier? 'This way those lads have of tin such good companions with Ah, for some of the wine at this moment in my accursed rum. Rum is go, savings."

"'You say truth,' applicable. 'One your ways and you shall taste of the Belle France — although it Providence vintage. By the 'know Providence?'"

"'I cannot say so with boldness, I fenced, 'although I in Arles.'" "In Arles?"

"'He hung his arms around Jean. 'I love you, my love, born in St. Remy, which is in France, in the diocese. We were now in the c of the house, and Jondure wide the door."

"'Jean, you are a lad in the pronounced. 'You shall I have some wine which I attendant fetched out for a you will understand you naught of it hereafter; it sluty. Aye, we shall inke of it, and you shall tell me has entered in Arles these me. He clasped his hands, and entered."

"'Francis,' announced 'this is Jean Courbois, my guest until he departs. been in Arles, Francois. I that. What he orders you to him. Now bring us the wine which Monsieur Jigon this spring."

"The soldier saluted me as a marshal of France and b the sages of the intendents the exquisite reverence with son of Francis could bestow the choicest product of the soil. 'Four it out, Francois,' e Jondure."

"The soldier hesitated. 'And Monsieur de Lery?' 'A thousand million curses ed Jondure. 'Am I to wait Am I to sacrifice my choices his gullet?'"

"'Who is Monsieur de Lery? as Francois filed a thick mug, rube juice."

"'What? You do not know this? This is Monsieur de Lery, sets out to teach Lerys Thonca, sieur de Chabert, his thirty-five years on the front. He is a."

"'Monsieur de Lery entered posed Francois with a glance doorway."

"A slender, very little man several sizes too big for his into the room. He favored curious glances, nodded to and took a seat across the table."

"My host made a wry smile. Goned Francois to bring a th 'Holla, Monsieur de Lery.' 'This is a gallant young foree Jean Courbois, who is to tell me that charming l phonse de Tonty has been ch of Le de Tonty by the Mess Jean, Monsieur de Lery is th thirteenth officer in Canada."

"'Another case of a log fort I suppose,' remarked de Lery."

THE DOOM TRAIL

By Arthur D. Howden Smith

Author of PORTO BELLO GOLD, Etc.

(By Drenthano.)

WATU Service

CHAPTER VIII—Continued

"Off it," I repeated.
"Off it," he repeated impatiently.
"Since his Most Catholic Majesty hath a just claim to all lands in these parts—on this side of Hudson's river, at any rate."

"To be sure, to be sure," I assented quickly. "But, Monsieur Joneaire, you will be interested to know there is an accursed tribe of savages who do not believe as you do."

"Is that so, Jean? And who may they be?"

"The Messagues."

"His face lighted up.
"They are in De Tonty's country. And how is the dear Alphonse?"

"Feeling for his life, no less."

"Those same accursed Messagues, Monsieur, rose up against us, and Monsieur de Tonty must flee to the northward and make the journey through the country of the Hurons."

"A look of grave concern overspread Joneaire's face."

"Are you certain of this, Jean?"

"Beyond doubt, Monsieur: for my friend, the Wolf here, smuggled a message from me to Monsieur de Tonty, who had me come at once to you that you might hold up all west-bound canoes."

"Humph!" he growled. "Have you been long in Canada, Jean?"

"Humph!" growled Joneaire again. "And where did you come from, Jean?"

"Something in the south-west corner—the liquid star of the South."

"Oh, I am of Maryland. But Monsieur is of the south—not of Provence?"

All the suspicion fled from Joneaire's face, and in its stead blossomed a broad smile.

"Peste!" he ejaculated. "Tis a clever lad! And how knew you that, Jean?"

"I was overjoyed—and in no need to simulate my sentiments. This was good fortune."

"Was I not camping beside the Regiment de Provence when we were on the Italian frontier? Tis a pleasant way those lads have of talking. And such good companions with the bottle! Ah, for some of that warm southern wine at this moment instead of the accursed rum. Rum is good only for savages."

"You say truth," applauded Joneaire. "Come your ways within, Jean, and you shall taste of the blood of La Belle France—although it be not our Provence vineyard. By the way, do you know Provence?"

"I cannot say so with honesty, Monsieur," I fessed, "although I have been in 'Aries'."

He flung his arms around my neck. "Jean, I love you, my lad! I was born in St. Remi, which is but a short distance out in the doocess."

We were now in the entrance of the log house, and Joneaire opened wide the door.

"Jean, you are a lad in a million!" he pronounced. "You shall drink deep. I have some wine which Dizon the indentant fetched out for a few of us—you will understand you must say naught of it hereafter; it never paid duty. Ay, we shall make a fine night of it, and you shall tell me of all that has passed in Aries these many years."

He clasped his hands, and a soldier entered.

"Francis!" announced Joneaire, "this is Jean Courcheville, who will be my guest until he departs. He has been in Aries, Francis. Remember that. What he orders you will render to him. Now bring us the flagon of wine which Monsieur Dizon sent out this spring."

The soldier saluted me as if I were a marshal of France and brought in the flagon of the indentant's wine with the exquisite reverence which only a son of France could bestow upon the choicest product of the soil of France.

"Four it out, Francis," commanded Joneaire.

The soldier hesitated.

"And Monsieur de Lery?" he said. "A thousand million curses!" exploded Joneaire. "Am I to wait for him? Am I to sacrifice my choicest wine in his gutter?"

"Who is Monsieur de Lery?" I asked as Francis filed off thick mug with the ruby juice.

"What? You do not know him? This pompous wallpaper-snapper who sets out to teach Louis Thomas de Joneaire, sieur de Chabert, his duty, after thirty-five years on the frontier—pah! He is—"

"Monsieur de Lery enters," interrupted Francis with a glance at the doorway.

A slender, very little man in a wig several sizes too big for him strode into the room. He favored me with a curious glance, nodded to Joneaire, and took a seat across the table from me.

My host made a wry smile and motioned Francis to bring a third mug.

"Holla, Monsieur de Lery," he said. "This is a gallant young fellow, runner, one Jean Courcheville, who has come to tell me that charming idiot Alphonse de Tonty has been chased out of Le de Troit by the Messagues. Jean, Monsieur de Lery is the king's treasurer officer in Canada."

"Another case of a log fortification, I suppose," remarked de Lery sarcastically.

ically in a dry, crackling voice. "You gentlemen will never learn."

"You must think we grow lous d'or instead of furs in Canada," growled Joneaire. "Be sure, we of the wilderness posts are the most anxious to have stone walls around us. Well, what headway have you made?"

"I have traced out the lines of the central mass," replied de Lery, taking a gulp of the wine. "Tomorrow I shall mark out a surrounding work of four bastions to encompass it."

He rose from his seat.

"Speaking for myself, I have had sufficient wine, and I shall retire. If the masons bring in the loads of stone we expect in the morning, we shall be able to lay the first course by noon."

Joneaire twisted his face into a grimace as de Lery ascended a steep flight of ladder-stairs to an upper story.

"What is the difficulty, Monsieur?" I inquired sympathetically.

"Why, at last I have persuaded this stupid, timorous government of ours to build me a proper fort. 'Tis the

only way we shall hold the sacred English in check. With a fort here we can control in some measure the intercourse between the western tribes and the English. Also, we shall have a constant threat here to keep the Iroquois at peace."

"Well, I worked up Vandreuil to approve it, obtained the grants from Paris, secured the necessary mechanics—and then they sent this popinjay to supervise the work. I had pitched on this site here. He would have none of it. No, he must overturn all my plans and put the new works several miles down the river where it runs into the lake. He is consoled with himself because he has been charged with all the works of fortification in Canada."

"Are there others then, Monsieur?" I asked casually, busying my nose in the wine-mug.

"Ay, to be sure. He is to build a wall around Montreal, and to strengthen the enciente of Quebec."

"But we are at peace with these sacred English," I objected.

Joneaire, now thoroughly convulsed, winked at me over the rim of his mug.

"For the present, yes. But how long, Jean? Every year that passes the English grow in strength, and we become weaker; I speak now in matters of trade; for after all, lad, the country which obtains the mastery in trade must be the military master of any contending nation. I may be only a simple soldier, but so much I have learned."

"We are a colony of soldiers and traders, well armed and disciplined. They are an infinitely larger group of colonies with only a few soldiers and traders, but many husbands. Give them time, and they will obtain such a grip on the soil of the wilderness that they cannot be pried loose. But if we use our temporary advantage, and keep them from winning supremacy in the trade with the savages, then, say I

to you, we shall have the Doom Trail."

I crossed myself devoutly.

"I have heard nothing good of it, Monsieur," I said forcefully.

"Humph!" I don't doubt it. And mind you, Jean, for myself, I do not like that kind of business. But after all 'tis trade over the Doom Trail, which keeps you and me in our job. Without it—well, this post would shut down. And they do say at Quebec that if we can start a revolution in England for this Pretender of theirs and war at the same time, we shall be able to take the whole continent from them."

There was a commotion at the door. "Mind the Indian," shouted a voice in French. "Holla, I thought so! We meet again, Ormerod!"

De Venille stood on the threshold, his rifle leveled at my breast.

"Bring the Indian inside here," he called behind him.

A group of Chahagnas, frightfully painted, with their grotesque beaming feather headresses, hustled Tawana-near into the room.

But now Joneaire asserted himself. "What do you mean by this, Monsieur de Venille?" he demanded. "This man is a forest-runner, Jean Courcheville, a messenger from the Tonty. The Indian is a Messague—as you should see by his point and headwork."

"Hah!" answered de Venille. "They fooled you. The Indian is Tawana-near, of the Seneca Wolves, war chief of the Iroquois. The white man is Larry Ormerod, an English spy and a deserter from the Jacobites. He was stationed in Paris for some years, and recently was sent to New York. Harriet, the governor of New York, dispatched him here to spy out what you are doing."

"That may be so," assented Joneaire; "but it happens that I command here. These men are my prisoners. You will order your Indians from this room. Francis, get your musket and stand guard!"

De Venille drew a paper from a pocket inside his leather shirt and presented it to Joneaire with fretting deliberation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Small Fortune Paid for Gutenberg Bible

Recently at Vienna, an American dealer paid \$220,555 for a copy of the Gutenberg Bible. It belonged to an abbey in Austria, and the owners had to get official leave from the Austrian government before they could sell their treasure. They obtained by far the highest price ever paid for a book.

Yet a still higher price is on record as having been once offered. In the Seventeenth century the monks of St. Emmeran possessed a notable manuscript of the Gospels, which had been presented to their abbey by the Emperor Henry IV.

The elector of Bavaria admired it so much that he proposed to give these monks the town of Stranberg in exchange.

But they were prudent men. They knew the elector could, and they suspected that he would, retake the town whenever he pleased, so they declined

his offer and kept their precious manuscript.

The Bible which the dealer bought is a magnificent copy on vellum of the first book ever printed in Europe from metal types.

The Vital Spark

Are not the poets themselves to blame that poetry is not more widely read? Beautiful wandering minstrels

lines soon fade without an idea. Is satire impudent, personal, biting—a genuine poetic mood? Are beautifully trimmed and bedecked gardens the best inspiration for poetizing human nature? Are the literary tests of social climbers the best laboratories for poetizing human nature? And yet an inconsequential leaf in the air may seem vital and important if to the poet it is vital and important.—Marie Laube, in Poetry.

THE MUTUAL TONTINE

By WALTER J. DELANEY

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

WHENEVER devised the Mutual Tontine found ready soil for planting their policies in and about Ruddledale. At the end of thirty years most of the investors in the scheme were "planted" themselves, as the phrase went, and finally there were only two survivors—Adam Warner and Ezra Moss.

Here was the scheme: One hundred subjects were taken at one hundred dollars each. The surviving members of the syndicate, as it might be called, when fifty had died, were to receive six per cent on their investment annually up to their death. The heirs of the final survivor were to receive the amount in the pool at his demise.

All this figured out a liberal commission for the agent or trustee and for the bank where the funds were deposited. After thirty years all but two members of the original group were dead. It was then estimated that the amount the final survivor would receive would be approximately sixty-five thousand dollars.

But Adam Warner and Ezra Moss seemed to have no disposition to die. It was true that both were now over eighty and were not able to go about much. Warner's help was a grandson, Cyril Warner, in the navy. All the rest of his relatives had died off. The heir or, rather, heiresses of Ezra Moss were his widowed daughter, Mrs. Newell, and her only child, twenty and charming, Marcia.

Mrs. Newell was sordid. She hoped to receive the opulent fund at stake. Mr. Moss had no income except six dollars a year, nothing but his contingent dependency. Mrs. Newell did sewing and Marcia taught school. The return barely kept the household wheels moving. Again, in her anxiety to do all that was possible for the health and comfort of her father, Mrs. Newell spared no expense, which was a serious drain on their limited revenue.

Old Adam Warner lived alone, except for a faithful man servant almost as aged as himself—David Nack. This man was terribly jealous of his master. As Warner grew old and feeble, he shut out everybody from the house, he devoted all his time and care to Warner.

One morning the neighbors observed Nack come out of the Warner home in a fearful state of excitement. He was wringing his hands and acting altogether perturbed. Bent on his way to town, he paid no attention to anyone and closed a acquaintance than the others halted him.

"Why, David," spoke this man, "whatever is the matter?"

"It's—I mean—nothing," stammered Nack, like one distracted over some vital matter and seeking to evade any questioning regarding it. "I'm—I'm in a hurry. Master is—that is, I want to get some medicine for him, so I can't delay."

"You can wait long enough to hear some news that will interest both you and Warner, I reckon," submitted his friend.

"Hoy! What's that?" demanded Nack, pricking up his ears.

"Ezra Moss."

"What about him?"

"Dead—he passed away early this morning, suddenly, but painlessly."

"Are you sure? Are you sure?" fairly shouted Nack, all tremble.

"Miss Newell just told me, and they're sent for the undertaker."

"Then—then—" quavered Nack. "Your master wins the Mutual Tontine. Sixty-five thousand dollars—what! That will be great news for his grandson, Cyril, in the navy."

Nack turned like a shot, homeward bound.

"Hold on!" challenged his friend—"aren't you going after the medicine?"

"Oh, no. This news of his luck will make my master all well again!"

The news soon spread over the town. All due sympathy was expressed for Mrs. Newell and Marcia, for Mr. Warner had some means and they nothing. Mrs. Newell was bitterly disappointed. Marcia said little, but she was saddened for her mother's sake at the struggle and poverty that loomed ahead for them.

At noon that day a messenger from the bank arrived at the Warner home. He knocked for admission at the well-guarded door. A window was raised overhead.

"Well, what is it?" inquired a cracked feeble voice, and looking up the bank messenger recognized a familiar great block of snowy white hair and whiskers, a pair of blue goggles, the green and white sweater that Adam Warner always wore.

"Oh, it's you, Mr. Warner," cried the clerk. "Well, I've been sent by the bank to officially notify you that, as the last survivor of the Mutual Tontine fund, it is at your order."

"Yes, I heard that Moss was dead. Outlived him, eh? And me high two years older! Well, I'll come or send for the money tomorrow or next day."

Two days passed by. The morning of the third saw David Nack knocking out of the Warner home to shout out attractively to his neighbors that his master had just died. The statement was soon verified. Scores viewed the remains. By a strange coincidence the funeral of the two veterans happened within the same week. It was announced that the will of Adam War-

ner left everything to his grandson, Cyril, who had been telegraphed to and who arrived in time for the obsequies.

He was a well-looking, intelligent young man and made no parade of his wealth. He passed most of his time in the house with old Nack, but one day walking in the village quite eagerly approached Mrs. Newell, who was a little ahead of him with Marcia.

"Madam," he spoke, lifting his cap courteously, "I wish to suggest—"

But Mrs. Newell, still bitter over her great money loss, gave him an icy stare that drove him back dismayed.

"My mother is not feeling herself, sir," Marcia spoke, and in the accompanying glance of regret the embarrassed young man traced a note of apology that drew him towards this possessor of the fairest face he had ever seen.

Village gossips now had it that the Newells were going to "remove to the city, where mother and daughter might find more profitable work. It was also rumored that young Cyril Warner was negotiating to buy his release from naval service, preparatory to going into business with the capital he had inherited."

There was a knock at the door of the Newell home two evenings later. Mrs. Newell glanced through the open window to make out the visitor.

"The idea!" she exclaimed, confronting her daughter.

"Who is it, mamma?" inquired Marcia.

"That audacious Warner! Don't answer."

"But it may be a matter of business. Come, mamma, do not let an unreasonable prejudice influence you against this young man, whom people tell me is a fair-minded person," and she proceeded to the door and quite pleasantly invited the caller into the parlor.

"You will pardon my presumption in calling?" Cyril Warner addressed Mrs. Newell, his face very pale, his compressed lips telling of a vast internal struggle, "but I am compelled to come. The other day I wished to suggest to you that we divide the fund money. Today, and he placed a black stout wallet on a table, "it is yours—all of it."

"Ours?" cried the astounded lady.

"Yes, madam, by all the rights of justice. Not one penny belongs to me. Good day, madam. You will find sixty-five thousand dollars in that wallet."

He was at the door, down the steps, striding away along the gravelled path. Mrs. Newell was too overcome to follow. Not so Marcia. She reached him, placed a detaining hand upon his arm.

"You must tell us more," she said decisively, "or we shall return the money to you."

Cyril Warner hesitated. Then it seemed as if he allowed Marcia to lead him to a rustic bench. With averted eyes he told her that his grandfather had died twenty-four hours before her own, and David Nack, through mistaken fidelity to the family, had concealed the fact and had impersonated the dead man when the bank messenger came.

The ready, practical mind of Marcia devised a way of keeping this secret. There must be a division of the money. To this Cyril would not consent.

But have waited the knot, separated the confused strands, only to bring those two together in closer bonds, and husband and wife alone knew the real merits of the settlement of the Mutual Tontine fund.

Let Lemonade Stand, Is Chemists' Advice

Chemists at the University of California have found that lemonade actually becomes sweeter after it has stood for several hours. When lemonade is fresh it is sharper and more sour than lemonade which has been stored for a while, because certain chemical changes take place in the fluid. The chemists found that within a couple of hours after lemonade was made all the cane sugar was replaced by a much sweeter mixture composed of two simpler sugars. Citric acid, which exists in lemonade in large quantities, brings about the chemical action. The product which results after the citric acid has changed the nature of the sugar is considered a beverage because it is more readily assimilated. There is another consideration of a more practical nature. If lemonade is allowed to stand two hours before using it much less sugar will be required.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Time Well Spent

A great king asked some of his courtiers how they had passed the time in the prisons into which their youthful pranks had sometimes led them.

One replied that he had learned mathematics, another drawing, a third to play the lute.

"And you?" resumed the monarch, turning to one who kept silence, "what did you learn in your prison?"

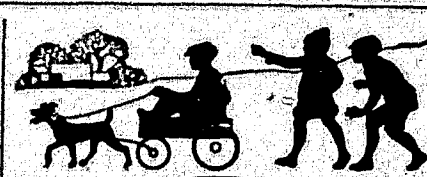
"Sir, I learned never to go there again."

Parrot Remembered Owner

When Mrs. Mayne Smith of Scranton, Pa., discovered her pet parrot had been stolen, she made the rounds of the bird stores of the city in search of it. When a parrot in one store cried out: "Hello, mamma!" she recognized it as her missing pet. Police traced the theft and made an arrest.

First College Society

The first Greek letter society to be founded in this country was Phi Beta Kappa. The ceremony took place 150 years ago at William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va.



IT'S EASY to keep children happy. Let them play, romp with them, tell them good stories and treat them daily to delicious Monarch Cocoa and Teenie Weenie Peanut Butter sandwiches.



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Chicago, Pittsburgh, Boston, New York, Jacksonville, Tampa, Los Angeles

Creation is great, and cannot be understood.—Carlyle.

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and window makes the popular art of this time window shutter. For free circular, send 2c. to Tatters, 1524 11th St., San Francisco, Calif.

W. N. U. BOSTON NO. 12-1927.

STATE OF MAINE

February 28, 1927.

County of Oxford, ss.

Taken this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1927, an execution dated the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1927, issued on a judgment rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court, for the said County of Oxford, at a term thereof, and held on the second Tuesday of February, 1927, to wit, on the eighth day of February, 1927, in favor of H. Allen Bacon, of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, against Angie B. Beck, of said Woodstock, for seventy-nine dollars and eighty cents, debt or damage, and twelve dollars and seventy-seven cents, costs of suit, and will be sold at public auction at the office of H. H. Hastings, corner of Main and Broad Streets, Bethel Village, Bethel, in said County, to the highest bidder, on the ninth day of April, 1927, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate and all the right title and interest which the said Angie B. Beck has had in and to the same on the ninth day of December, 1926, at three o'clock and fifty minutes in the afternoon, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the same suit, to wit:

The following real estate lying in said Woodstock and on the easterly side of the road leading from Bryant's Pond Village, to said Woodstock, to Locke's Mills Village, in the town of Greenwood, in said Oxford County, and known as the Taylor Place, bounded and described as follows, to wit: A certain lot or parcel of land with buildings thereon lying easterly of said road leading from Bryant's Pond to said Locke's Mills, containing about two (2) acres and the same perfectly as conveyed to Cordelia Taylor and Edward A. Taylor, by Melvin M. Hathaway by deed dated December 7, 1912, see Oxford Records, Book 322, page 226.

Also another lot of land adjoining the above, being the same lot of land previously as conveyed to said Cordelia Taylor and Edward A. Taylor, by Melvin M. Hathaway by deed dated December 7, 1912, see Oxford Records, Book 322, page 226, to which deeds reference may be had for further particulars.

J. M. HARRINGTON, Deputy Sheriff.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MUTUAL LIFE

BENJAMIN CO. General, M. J.

NEWTON, N. H. 31, 1926

Collected Loans, \$129,294.60

Unpaid Loans, \$2,600.00

Cash in Office and Bank, \$7,877.41

Interest and Divs., \$3,041.23

All other Assets, \$2,987.75

Total Assets, \$145,700.99

Deduct Liabilities and Reserves, \$14,400.00

Net Assets, \$131,300.99

Admitted, \$131,300.99

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1926

Unpaid Loans, \$129,294.60

Unpaid Premiums, \$2,600.00

All other Liabilities, \$7,877.41

Cash Capital, \$2,000.00

Reserve on all Liabilities, \$2,987.75

Total Liabilities and Reserves, \$145,700.99

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THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

per cent in twelve other States. Maxi-

mum totals are prescribed in a number

of States, ranging from \$3,000 to \$7,000

for permanent total disability.

PRAISE FOR RADIO MEASURE

The new radio bill seems to edit

Secretary of Commerce Hoover who has

undoubtedly given closer attention to

the regulation of radio than anyone

else. Mr. Hoover believes that new

radio conditions will make everyone

happy about their radio affairs. In view

of the fact that has filled the air under

the absence of broadcasting control it

is to be hoped that Mr. Hoover's opti-

mistic expectations may be realized.

LESS THAN A THOUSAND BILLS

Nearly 25,000 bills were introduced

in the Sixty-Ninth Congress and in the

legislative shake-up 99% of them were

passed. In the number added to the

statute book most of them are of a

private character or pertain to local

or sectional needs. The number of new

laws affecting the nation as a whole

will probably not exceed 200.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS

Government operation of Government

merchant ships has been made

necessary by the action of the recent

Congress. The Shipping Board has been

constantly gaining on its job and as a

result the position of the American

flag upon the high seas has been very

much improved during the past year.

OIL CONSERVATION

The Federal Oil Conservation Board

which was appointed by the President,

experts to conduct further investiga-

tions into the foreign oil situation to

learn the world conditions as they af-

fect the United States. Possible sub-

stitutes for petroleum are being studied.

Despite all of the investigations of

the subject there is a well-grounded

feeling that up to date there has been

a lot of conservation and not very

much conservation of petroleum in this

country.

VETERANS TO GET LOANS

The Veterans Bureau at Washington

will begin issuing direct to veterans on

their home certificates on April 1.

WEST BETHEL

Mrs. Catherine Bennett and H. H.

Bennett were called to Auburn last week

by the illness and death of Mr. Mor-

ris Bennett, son of Mrs. Bennett. H. H.

Bennett, son of Mrs. Bennett of Portland was

a great friend of his parents. Mr. and

Mrs. Bennett are in the city.

Mrs. C. W. Bennett and Mrs. W. W.

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The First Gospel Message

By REV. GEORGE E. GUILLE
Extension Department, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—And I will put enmity be-
tween thee and the woman, and be-
tween thy seed and her seed; it shall
bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise
his heel.—Gen. 3:15.

Here is the first gospel message in
history. Of all the golden-tongued
evangelists of all time, God is the
first to tell of a Redeemer. And
for the telling He waits not an hour
after sin has, through Satan's
hand, made moral
wreck of the
creatures of His
hand. Moreover,
it is told in one
breath with the
judgment upon
Satan, showing that judgment pre-
cedes salvation. God must judge sin
at the cross before He can forgive the
believing sinner. I must judge my-
self as a sinner before I can accept
the grace that flows from Christ's
finished work for my salvation.

The promised seed was to come
through the chosen nation of Israel,
called Abram out of the idolatry
of his day and made him the de-
positary of promise. He was the pro-
genitor of the Jewish race. The prom-
ise was later confined to the tribe of
Judah; later still to the house of Da-
vid of that tribe; and at length to a
virgin member of that tribe residing
in Bethlehem. Thus throughout Old
Testament history "the woman" was
represented by Israel, which nation
was to produce, in humanity, the pre-
sented Christ. Behold, here the pre-
dicted enmity between Satan and the
woman has manifested itself in all the
ages! It appears in Satan's attempt
to corrupt the race in Noah's day by
the corruption of fallen angels among
women. Noah alone remaining uncon-
taminated. It was a striking travesty
on the virgin birth of the woman's
seed. It appeared in the family
which Abram encountered as he en-
tered the land of Promise, and by
which he was forced out of that land.
It appeared in the Egyptian bondage
and Pharaoh's attempt to destroy the
race there. It appeared in the wars
of the Canaanites and other nations
against the Jews; in the wicked plot
of Herod; in the evil designs of An-
thelms, Epiphanius and in a score of
other incidents of Old Testament his-
tory. When the New Testament be-
gan, there it appears again: In the
effort of Herod to destroy the under-
ling of Bethlehem; in the storm on the
sea of Galilee; in the Lord's anguish in
the garden of Gethsemane. Finally
Satan strikes in leading the woman's
seed, nailed to the cross, and his
triumph seems complete. But no!

This was in the example of God, but
a temporary victory to that moment
seed: "Thou shalt bruise his heel!"
The seed is the most invulnerable part
of the body. Satan has overreached
himself. That death to which he has
led the Lord Jesus is the divine
remedy for the sin that his life has
brought into the world. There was
sealed the doom of Satan: "It shall
bruise thy head." The permanent in-
jury is for him, not for the one against
whom he has remained in perpetual
enmity. "Now shall the prince of this
world be judged," said Christ as He
faced the cross. At that cross He ac-
quired the power that shall eventually
crush all Satan's designs and ac-
complishments and destroy him for
ever in the lake of fire.

God raised His Son from the dead
and exalted Him to the highest
heavens, but the enmity is not yet at
an end. If "the seed of the woman"
designated a person, then "the seed
of Satan" is no less a person. And
who can that person be but the Anti-
christ, the "man of sin," the "son of
perdition," the "lawless one," whose
coming is after the working of Satan?
Yes, it is he who shall yet appear in
the earth, after the church is gone,
even he whose coming shall be "with
all power and signs and lying won-
ders, and with all deceivableness of
unrighteousness in them that perish,
because they received not the love of
the truth that they might be saved!"
But it is written, "whom the Lord
shall consume with the spirit of His
mouth, and shall destroy with the
brightness of His coming!"

Yes, the Word of God shall stand
and no power can subvert it. The
truth of the seed of the woman
shall be complete and the truth in-
alienable throughout the universe.

Blurry Eyes

Most always sudden attacks of blurriness, with dull feeling in head, are caused by indigestion. Quick relief follows a dose of "L. F." Atwood's Medicine. Economy remedy, 50c and 15c.

Made and Guaranteed by L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HAIR
Your appearance depends so much on your hair that you cannot afford to neglect it. Our Specialist has successfully treated falling hair, dandruff, eczema, itchy scalp, and promotes hair growth even if bald. Heretofore our special remedies were available only by treatment at this office but are now being offered for home use to help those living outside of New York get their wonderful benefit.

HAIR FOOD: Feeds the hair roots, stops falling and is the one tonic that will bring color to gray hair. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

NO DANDRUFF: An ointment which kills germs that cause dandruff and itchy scalp, revives life in dormant hair roots, and promotes luxuriant growth of hair in many cases even if bald. Excellent dressing to keep hair groomed. Price \$1.00 per jar.

SHAMPODINE: A shampoo that not only cleanses the scalp but goes right to the roots, stimulates, invigorates, leaves hair soft and silken. Contains no alkali. Price 75c per bottle.

Above comprises a 3-months' treatment. Sold separately, or complete treatment for \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Isn't your appearance worth \$2.00? HAVE this ad and write us regarding your hair trouble. Advice free.

Sterling Institute, SEND 503 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. TODAY

I enclose \$..... for which please send me postpaid—
Hair Food 3-Months' Treatment
No Dandruff Shampoo
Name.....
Address.....

FREE SPECIAL OFFER: Everyone needs a shampoo. Those who do not require the entire treatment should by all means keep their scalp healthy by shampooing with Shampooine. Contains no alkali which is so injurious to hair and scalp. To introduce Shampooine in your locality send us \$7.50 and we will forward you one doz. bottles, ten to be sold to your friends at 75c per bottle and the remaining two bottles are free to you. Help your friends by telling them of this wonderful scalp treatment in shampoo form. If you prefer a trial bottle first, send 10c to cover mailing.

Purity of Milk Protected Now By Scientists

By KATHRYN ST. JOHN

Careful housewives constantly make it a point to ascertain the quality of each item that goes on their tables. Preparing food for the family is an extremely important job, for the proper selection and preparation of foods make in a large measure for the health and happiness of the family.

Milk is the most nearly perfect food, but it is a very delicate one as well. The keeping qualities of milk are slight. Danger from contamination is ever present. Evaporated milk, which is double rich because of the removal of 60 per cent of the water, is science's solution to these conditions.

Safeguarding evaporated milk is worked out as perfectly as man's ingenuity has been able to make the process. From cow to can, the milk which goes into the evaporated product is watched every step of the way.



Cows of the dairy herds are guarded with constant care and are subjected to regular inspections by veterinary surgeons. Herds are carefully groomed, and their yards and barns are kept scrupulously clean, as are all utensils. Milk condenseries are located in the heart of the big dairy regions to facilitate speedy handling, for this is essential if the milk is to be canned at its moment of maturity. Canvas covered trucks haul the milk to market, thus protecting the product from contamination on the way. Arriving at the condenser, the milk goes through tests for acidity, sediment, flavor and bacterial content before it is accepted.

Experts watch the progress of the milk through every step of its way. It goes into the evaporating machine; to the homogenizer, which breaks up the fat globules so that the milk may be easily digested by the consumer; by way of the almost human filling machine into sterilized cans; then into the sterilizer, where the cans are surrounded by steam and boiling water, destroying any possible bacteria. Inspectors handle the product as the last step to see that the canning job has been perfectly done. Labeling and packing follow. The housewife obtains this milk as fresh and sweet as when it came from the cow.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY SELECTMEN

The Selectmen have appointed the following officers for the year 1927:
Board of Health—H. H. Hastings, Dr. W. B. Twaddle, Robert D. Hastings.
Constables—C. L. Davis, A. F. Copeland, J. M. Harrington, W. C. Garey, F. M. Forbes, C. M. Bennett, Guy Bartlett.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—D. M. Forbes.
Surveyors of Wood, Logs and Lumber—G. N. Thompson, Hugh Thurston, Percy Brink, H. M. Farwell, A. M. Merrill, J. H. Swan, A. L. Grover, H. F. Thurston, C. M. Bennett, E. F. Brown, F. J. Edwards.
Sextons—H. N. Head, Year Bean, John Anderson.
Fence Viewers—A. L. Grover, T. B. Goodwin, J. H. Swan.
Fire Wards—Selectmen.
Town Weighers—John Harrington, Karl Stearns.

NEWRY

The school began here Monday under the instruction of Miss Linda Barnett of Upton.

Miss Hazel Smith was at home from Bethel for the week end.

D. C. Smith was in Portland last Tuesday to see his brother, who is seriously ill. He returned Wednesday evening.

Mrs. A. E. Bailey has returned to Bethel after visiting her daughter here a few days.

Mrs. L. F. Bartlett and C. H. Frost of Bethel were in town last Friday and Saturday.

Emergency Pantry Meets Home Need

By META H. GIVEN (Home Economist)

Efficiency and economy go hand and hand in the home as well as in the business world. The emergency pantry, latest in innovation in the cuisine of the modern housewife is particularly indicative of the truth of this statement.

This new sort of pantry—it may just be a shelf in the regular kitchen—does away with the huge wooden cabinet that has long been the staple of the kitchen.

Every woman has had the experience of welcoming an unexpected visitor when supplies were at low ebb and has searched high and low to find something palatable to put on the table. The emergency shelf in the pantry does away with such worries in short order.

A can opener and presto—a veritable banquet can be prepared in a few minutes. The housewife may have her choice of many excellent meats, corn, tomatoes, mushrooms. If she is short of milk or cream, a can of evaporated milk, which is simply fresh cow's milk sterilized in the can and with sixty per cent of the water removed will do the trick. In fact she may have two hundred or more savory dishes ready to her hand.

When the surprise guest does arrive the hostess naturally wishes to be hospitable. She doesn't want to be tied to the kitchen range half the afternoon. She wants to entertain as she has been entertained.

It isn't possible if she has to phone frantically for the butcher, the grocer and the baker.

But that's only one of the places where the emergency pantry comes in. Backed by a well-stocked emergency shelf, the wife can get together a splendid luncheon or dinner in a jiffy. The spontaneous wish that comes at the last moment to informally invite a few friends for lunch can be gratified at once with the aid of the new pantry.

Afternoon tea for the bridge club is an equally easy matter. A glass of preserves or jelly, a platter of bread and butter, tea, and a dish of cookies will meet the ordinary demands of the casual caller and a can of evaporated milk will answer the milk or cream need.

Milk the cow as rapidly as possible, and continue the milking without cessation until the cow is milked clean.

To produce good butter, it is important that milk be clean and separate be well cleaned and well sterilized after each using.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

Sometimes I feel so cramped all day
At night I find a windy place
And sort of spread my
soul out thin
And that way
cover lots
of space.



POULTRY

IMPROPER FEED IS CAUSE OF BIG LOSS

One of the greatest losses in the poultry business is caused by improper feeding of baby chicks. There are many people who still fail to consider that a chick when hatched does not require food for several days and that it will live more than a week without food. Most poultry raisers who hatch their own chicks have learned this, but many who buy chicks are still inclined to overfeed at first.

Great care should be taken to start feeding the chicks gradually. This applies regardless of the feed that is used. Chicks should be at least 50 hours old when given their first feed. Before this they should be allowed to run on soil or good, clean litter of chaff or finely cut hay.

After the chicks are 50 hours old we give them the first feed. A clean board with strips projecting about one-half inch around the edges, should be provided. This board should be large enough to accommodate all the chicks at one time—several boards being necessary in most cases, as a board 1 by 2 1/2 feet is about the right size for 75 chicks. A little of the feed should be sprinkled over this board, and the chicks allowed to eat for about ten minutes. Then the board should be cleaned off and a little sand sprinkled on it. This in turn should be removed in a few minutes as grit should not be used too freely until the chicks are ten days old. Water should be supplied in small fontanals at the same time food is placed before the chicks, but not before.

Sour milk or buttermilk may be used in the place of water for the first feed. Milk is very beneficial when fed properly, but it should be borne in mind that it is necessary to keep up the practice once it is started, and that milk must be fed in galvanized vessels. It is also important that it have the same acid content as egg feeding—alternately using sweet curd and buttermilk or very sour milk is injurious.

Water should be kept before the chicks continuously after the first feed. It is best to supply fresh, clean water at least three times daily and to temper or remove the cold with a little hot water.

Some authorities insist that the baby chicks should be fed five times a day, but we prefer to feed three times a day. In this way we can start by leaving the feed before them only ten minutes and gradually increase the time until we have the mash before them all the time when they are ten to twelve days old.

In mixing one's own feed we suggest the following mash for the first feed and until the chicks are ten days old: Two-thirds rolled oats cubed fine and one-third soft wheat bran. This is fed on the boards as mentioned before, and should be increased gradually as described. A little sand and fine charcoal should be added at egg feeding or just after. When the chicks are ten days old the sand or fine charcoal can be left before them.

Some form of animal protein should be provided. If sour milk is used, this is supplied. Otherwise it is best to use hard boiled eggs that have been grated fine. About three eggs per day should be used for each 100 chicks.

So far we have considered only the "chick starter" or mash feed. After the chicks are four or five days old we begin to use a little commercial chick grain or finely cracked corn and wheat. This grain should be used to keep the chicks exercising and should be fed with that idea alone in mind. It should be fed in the litter, just enough being used to keep the chicks busy.

After the chicks are ten days old a mash composed of the following should be added gradually, allowing about a week to change feeds: Twelve pounds soft wheat bran, 12 pounds white shorts, 15 pounds corn meal, 5 pounds rolled oats, 3 pounds screened meat scraps, 2 1/2 pounds bone meal, 1 pound fine charcoal and 1/2 pound fine salt. This mash should be mixed thoroughly. Noel Hall, Extension Specialist, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove.

Protect Meritorious Breed

A meritorious old breed should be recognized and protected to the limit at the same time, a new breed or variety should not be condemned until its status has been established. This is the safe and sound way to conduct a race of fowl can be properly classified and established. By commencing the new at the expense of the old breeds we undermine the foundation of the standard-bred poultry industry built up by fanciers in this country as well as in all other countries.

Supply Some Mineral

When beef scrap feeding is discontinued, mineral in some form should be supplied. A very good mineral formula may be made up as follows: Fine salt, 15 pounds; powdered sulphur, 10 pounds; calcium carbonate (or ground limestone), 10 pounds; bone meal, 50 pounds; calcined wood ashes, 5 pounds; and charcoal, 10 pounds. Four or five pounds of this mineral mixture should be used in each 100 pounds of dry mash. The scratch grain should be fed liberally.

NORTH NEWRY

The committee chosen to purchase a snow plow were in Bethel Friday to see Mr. Herrick in regard to same. They decided on a Fordson and Mr. Herrick has ordered one to be delivered as soon as possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Frankie Vail were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett Friday night.

Miss Catherine Hutchins is spending several days with her parents in Andover.

Mrs. Edith Ranger called on Mrs. Mabel Bryant Saturday morning.

Mrs. Gertrude Hanson took dinner with Mrs. Amy Bennett Saturday.

Fred Wight went to Hanover Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bennett were in Upton Sunday.

Crows have put in their appearance, a sure sign of spring.

Miss Hazel Alice Sweeney has gone to Fall River, Mass. where she will have employment.

C. W. Robertson came out of the woods just before town meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Vail expect to move into the house known as the Will Walker house, now owned by W. W. Kilgore.

Miss Carrie Wight and Daniel Wight did not come home this week end, but attended the Young People's Conference at Norway, Saturday. Miss Wight was in charge of the delegates from Bethel, about twenty in number.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Vail and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hanna entertained at dinner Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vail, Mrs. Richard Blake and daughter, Virginia, Mr. Blake coming down for supper. The party was in honor of Mrs. Walter Vail's birthday. She received many useful gifts, all wishing her many happy returns of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blake and daughter, Virginia, have gone to South Paris for a week's visit, and will be the guests of Mrs. Ellen Blake and Mrs. Sarah Parlin while away.

John B. Vail was at Walker's mill doing carpenter work a few days last week.

Mrs. Alice Tripp and daughter, Leona, took dinner with Mrs. Emma and Mrs. Vail one day last week.

Miss Dorothy Tripp recently visited Mrs. Christie Bennett.

LOCKE'S MILLS

Mrs. Louisa Wing passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. L. Downs Monday morning. She had made her home there for seven years. She was born in New Sharon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart. She was 84 years of age and married A. F. Wing of Franklin Plantation. She is survived by two daughters and one son, and several grandchildren.

A. A. Robinson caught a four and a half pound trout recently.

Stanley Bartlett was home from Greenville, Maine, last week.

Elias Roberts was in Portland Saturday.

Marjorie Ennals of Bethel was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. King Bartlett Sunday.

Marion Bean of Bethel visited with Mrs. James King Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raynor Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Davis, and Clinton Littlefield attended the drama, "Are You a Mason?" at Bethel Thursday.

Mrs. W. W. Colgate entertained the Daughters of the B'nai B'rith Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kimball were guests at Preston Flint's last week Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel Andrews spent the day at James Kimball's Wednesday.

Woodsum Scribner has returned to C. M. Fullerton's after working in Sweden all winter.

Ivan Kimball called on his friend, Hugh Stearns, Sunday.

E. K. Sheild and B. J. Flint attended the telephone meeting at the Town House Saturday.

Roy Wardwell was in the north part of the town Friday, reporting telephone.

Mrs. Hiram Allen has returned to Howard Allen's.

Wendram Scribner was in Bethel Saturday after a load of grain.

Edgar Grover has been quite sick with the "flu."

Leon Kimball has tapped the sugar orchard and reports a good run of sap so far.

Arthur Wardwell is making maple syrup.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brown and son, Donald, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Sheild, Friday.

ANDOVER

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hand, Winslow Hand, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hipley with guests enjoyed a picnic dinner at Birch Lodge, Sunday.

The Farm Bureau will meet in the hall Thursday, March 23, at 10:30 A. M. Millinery will be the subject taught. Miss Hudson, H. D. A. will have charge of the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Burgess of Hamford Center visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Akers, over the week end.

Miss Catherine Hutchins, who works at Newry, is spending two weeks with

her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Hutchins.

F. D. McAllister has been a business visitor in Boston this week.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational Church met Wednesday with Mrs. Renfrew.

SOUTH BETHEL

Walter Yeargle was at Bethel, Monday.

John Fifield of Locke's Mills called in friends in town Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Knight is ill at this writing.

Dr. Tibbets was in town one day last week.

Raymond Harthorne was at Albany, Sunday.

Mrs. Walter Yeargle and daughter, Ethel, Mrs. Edgar Chase and son, Robert, attended the dance at Locke's Mills Saturday evening.

Harry Isaacson of Auburn was in town Thursday.

Charles Knight and Oscar Tibbets were at Bethel, Saturday.

Blanche Hattat was in Locke's Mills Monday.

Warren Brooks was in Norway one day last week.

HANOVER

Wallace and Addison Saunders were at home from Gould's for the week end.

A whist party was held Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Etta Smith for the benefit of the Doctor's Fund. First prizes were won by Lucy Dyke and Addison C. Saunders, consolation by Alice Bryant and Webb Worcester. Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served. There were 13 tables enjoyed the game and a very good time was reported by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Staples spent the week end with their son, Paul and his wife at Rumford.

Ernest Moores of Garbassett is a guest at the home of Frank Russell.

New Spring Goods

LADIES'
Silk Hose
Silk Underwear

MEN'S
Hats and Caps
Sweaters
Suits
Shirts
Shoes

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Now is the time to buy SHEETING and PILLOW TUBING. The prices are the lowest for years.

Rowe's

BETHEL, MAINE

Services We Render
We cordially invite you to make complete use of the services provided by this bank for the convenience and profit of its customers. While only a few are called to your attention at this time, there is a service here for your every need.

Checking Accounts
Save Your Time Worry and Money
A check can be written anywhere, at any time, for any amount. The endorsed, cancelled check is a legal receipt and your check stubs give you a complete record as to whom, when, and how much money was paid.

PARIS TRUST CO.
SOUTH PARIS BUCKFIELD

IRA C. JORDAN
General Merchandise
BETHEL, MAINE

The first banquet in the Methodist Church for 1927 will be set at 6:15 o'clock on Thursday evening, March 17.

"United we stand"

This is not a "pay supper." Bring a pie instead.

All members and friends are welcome.

NOT WEDNESDAY BUT THURSDAY

A Word With the Old Folks

Elderly People Are Learning Importance of Good Elimination.

In the later years of life there is apt to be a slowing up of the bodily functions. Good elimination, however, is just as essential to the old as to the young. Many old folks have learned the value of Doan's Pills when a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys is required. Scanty or burning passages of kidney secretions are often signs of improper kidney function. In most every community are scores of users and endorsers who can claim the merit of Doan's. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS
60c
Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chemists, Buffalo, N.Y.

Special Offer to Victims of Indigestion

Your Druggist Says Pleasant to Take, Elixir Must Help Poor Distressed Stomachs or Money Gladly Refunded.

You can be so distressed with gas and fullness from poor digestion or dyspepsia that you think your heart is going to stop beating. Your stomach may be so distended that your breathing is short and gaspy. You are dizzy and pray for quick relief—what's to be done? Just one tablespoonful of Dare's Mentha Pepsin and speedily the gas disappears, the pressing on the heart ceases and you can breathe deep and naturally.

Oh! What blessed relief! but why not get rid of such attacks altogether? Why have them at all? Especially when your druggist anywhere guarantees Dare's Mentha Pepsin, a pleasant elixir, to help you or money back.

At the first sneeze, banish every sign of cold, chills, etc. with HALE'S HONEY. Relief at once—Breaks up cold positively. 30 cents at all druggists.

STOP THAT ITCHING

You won't have to wait—relief follows the first comforting touch of

Resinol

IF MOTHERS ONLY KNEW

Many children are complaining of Headaches, Feverishness, Stomach Troubles and Irritable Bowels and take cold easily. If mothers only knew that **MOTHER GRASS-SWEET POWDER** would soothe their children no family would ever be without them for use when needed. So pleasant to take, so effective that ANY SUBSTITUTED mother who once used them always tell others about them. At all Druggists. Trial Package FREE. Address: Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N.Y.

A New Role

She had just worked the "I'll-be-a-brother-to-you" trick on him. "Excuse me, Miss Chillingham," he said, "but as I am already well supplied with elder sisters, would you mind being a mother to me instead?"

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear If You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 25 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous. —Adv.

Old Pit Pony

A thirty-year-old pony has just been retired after making a record of 21 years' service for a mine in Scotland. Fuller, as the pony is called, spent 13 of these years underground, during which time he never saw the sun.

If religious and science quarrel, it is because we have neither religion enough nor science enough.

KEEP COUGHS OUT OF "DANGER ZONE"

Coughing irritates your throat and makes you cough more. The more you cough the harder it is to stop. And when you feel the cough spreading down into your bronchial tubes it is nearing the "danger zone"—for these tubes lead directly into your lungs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops coughs quickly—almost instantly in spasmodic attacks. With the very first swallow you feel its comforting warmth. Real medicine, reaching deep down with its soothing, healing power. Absorbed through and through the irritated throat, chest and bronchial membranes, it quickly stops the cough, breaks up the cold and brings prompt, lasting relief.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is hospital-proved. Prescribed by physicians. Pleasant to taste. All druggists—000 and, twice the quantity, \$1.

MAINTAIN LARGE SNAKE VILLAGE

Venom Extracted for Serum to Cure Bites.

Boston, Mass.—Harvard university, the United States and the United Fruit company are co-operating through the Antivenin Institute of America to maintain "the largest and most modern snake village in the world" in a war against snake poisoning.

The village, which has a capacity of 5,000 scaly inhabitants, is at Tela, Honduras. Dr. Afranio do Amaral of Brazil is director. He recently made a flying trip from Central America to lecture before the Harvard school of public health.

The village is a concrete-walled enclosure, roofed with palm leaves, and containing 10 houses divided into three apartments each with two shallow drinking basins.

There the venom is extracted from the captives and shipped to Glenolden, Pa., where horses are gradually inoculated with it. Their immunized blood makes a serum which is used to protect human life from the venom of snake bites.

The yellow chin, or fer-de-lance, is the most common of the dangerous snakes of that section. There is also the eyelash snake, or horned viper; the cascade snake, and the coral snake.

The institute also has a station at San Antonio, Texas, which is aided by the army, and this station captured 4,000 rattlesnakes in a four-month period last fall. Seventy-two bites were reported to the station in a three-month period, and twenty-six of those bitten were given the serum. None of these died, but 85 per cent of those not treated died.

The principles of antivenin treatment were developed by the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil. There the antivenin is distributed to the farmers, but Doctor Amaral believes the best means of distribution here is through the drug stores. In Brazil hunters or cattle riders in snake-infested territory may obtain small syringes containing the serum.

Kills Himself When Told by Son to Drop German

Los Angeles, Calif.—Herman F. Bestmann, Sr., seventy-six years old, once a wealthy tavernkeeper in Germany, who came here to live with his son after the vicissitudes of the World War had wiped out his fortune, chose death by his own hand because he could not fit into his new surroundings. His lifeless body was found late in the day, suspended by a piece of hemp fastened over a door in his room.

"What you told me drives me to my death. You are my murderer," read a note addressed to his son. "The son, Herman F. Bestmann, Jr., a contractor, told police that he had objected to the use of German in his home. When the father came here, he brought along his young wife. She was his fourth.

"In my father's presence I ordered my stepmother not to bring German friends into the house, and further admonished her that English should be spoken, as my wife does not understand German," the son explained.

Armless Sydney Girl Is Clever With Her Toes

Sydney.—A fifteen-year-old Sydney girl is a wonderful example of the triumph of human perseverance and will power over physical misfortune. Crippled from birth and robbed of the use of both hands and arms, she has learned to write more legibly than the average person and perform other things with her toes.

For writing, the girl holds the pen or pencil between the first two toes of her right foot and steadies the pad with her left. Her "hand" is nearer and more easily read than over 80 per cent of hundreds of normal writers taken at random from schools and offices.

In addition, the girl paints, stencils, knits and does all kinds of sewing with her feet. She can thread a needle with them.

Here's Real News

New York.—Louis Rell, fifty-two years old, was arraigned on complaint of a S. P. C. A. agent charged with biting a bulldog. His defense was that he "bit the ears to make them prettier."

Champion Deserter

Boston.—Army officials designate Louis Sanders the champion deserter of history. They allege he enlisted forty-eight times in two years and went A. W. O. L. after each signing.

Thatched Roofs May Disappear in Scotland

Edinburgh.—Thousands of the thatched-roofed cottages of Scotland will become but a memory under a large bill which the government plans to introduce next session in the British parliament.

The bill is aimed at all roofs covered with combustible materials. Failure to replace the covering with incombustibles within a month after the bill's adoption would mean a fine of \$5.

SCIENCE FINDS CRAB OF NOCTURNAL HABIT

Ecuador Beaches Are Filled With Strange Species.

Washington.—A crab which haunts the beaches by night and hides in the daytime is among the interesting specimens obtained by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the Smithsonian Institution on an expedition in South America. Doctor Schmitt found the beaches at Santa Elena, Ecuador, honey-combed with crabs of this species, the ocyropses. In the daytime they are not to be seen. At night they are dazzled by flashes and can easily be picked up.

Doctor Schmitt, who is curator of marine invertebrates at the National museum, under the Smithsonian, left here four months ago to make a survey of crabs, shrimps and similar forms along the west coast of South America. He writes that he has just passed through the Straits of Magellan and has arrived at Punta Arenas, whence he will go to the Falkland Islands to conclude his explorations.

Scientist Travels Alone

Doctor Schmitt is traveling alone, seeking specimens of marine crustacea and packing his finds with only such native help as can be obtained. He has touched at many points in Ecuador, Peru and Chile, conducting a survey of the principal areas where crustacean forms are to be found in abundance.

In Ecuador, Doctor Schmitt also found specimens of the genus *Urochelis*, rare animals that have never been found on the west coast before. They are tiny shrimp-like crustacea, able to bore holes in stone. An entirely new species of crab, it is thought, was discovered by Doctor Schmitt among other tiny porcellanous attached to sea urchins.

The purpose of Doctor Schmitt's expedition is to enlarge the scientific knowledge of marine forms. There has previously been little knowledge of the fauna on the west coast of South America. Doctor Schmitt has been looking particularly for specimens of crabs which will help Miss Mary J. Rathbun, an associate of the Smithsonian Institution, in making complete her monograph on the crabs of America, two volumes of which have already been published. He is also sending many specimens of algae to William Randolph Taylor, a botanist at the University of Pennsylvania, who is making a special study in this field. In addition, Doctor Schmitt is considering the economic possibilities in connection with shrimps and crabs in the territory he is covering.

Uses Dredges and Hand Nets

In collecting specimens Doctor Schmitt uses dredges and hand nets. Because of the difficulty of getting motor boats in the places visited he is able to make little use of the dredges. Most of the specimens are picked up by hand. Doctor Schmitt has with him several collection chests, fitted with bottles, and several sixteen-gallon tanks for conveying the specimens. Some he has shipped in gasolene tins found along the way. The crustacea are put in 70 per cent alcohol and the algae in a weak solution of formalin.

The trip is financed by the Walter Rathbone Bacon traveling scholarship, established at the Smithsonian Institution by Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon. A valuable byproduct of the expedition is the strengthening of relationships with the governments and scientific bodies in the countries visited.

Loss of Finger Tip Holds Man as Bandit

Battle Creek, Mich.—Through the loss of the end of the little finger of his left hand, Jack Promise, thirty-three years old, has been identified as one of two bandits who recently attempted to rob a filling station holdup here.

One of the bandits lost the end of his finger during the attempted robbery, when the wife of the oil proprietor bit it off. Promise was identified positively, officers said.

Everett Brown, twenty-nine years old, of this city is being held to Kalamazoo county jail in connection with the holdups in that city. He was arrested here and is said to have been identified by one of his victims.

Brown is a brother of Melvin Brown, now serving a sentence in the Marquette branch prison in connection with the slaying of Alex Dombroski, a Wayne county farmer, several years ago.

School to Teach Natural History in State Park

Albany, N. Y.—Natural history taught in natural surroundings is the central idea of a new summer school, which will be opened this season in Allegany State park, about 75 miles south of Buffalo. Courses in geology, geography and physiology will be offered, in addition to work on the plants and animals of the region.

The school, which will have accommodations for 50 pupils, will operate under the direction of Chauncey J. Hamlin, president of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and Dr. Charles C. Adams, director of the New York State museum.

New Use for Radio

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Crime prevention has been added to the varied uses of radio. A highwayman in the act of relieving a pedestrian of his roll heard a loud voice from a nearby house and fled.

UNKNOWN SPECIES OF ANIMAL FOUND

Different From Any Described in Natural History.

Estelita, Texas.—In the white gypsum hills near here there was recently found a colony of little animals, the identity of which has not been established. They are apparently of a species different from any described in natural history. One of the animals was captured by C. B. Miller and is kept by him as a pet. It has a soft black-and-white fur, the white extending over its back and underneath its stomach like a wide girdle. White cuffs adorn each paw.

Its front paws resemble human hands, and the black four fingers, hairy, are reminiscent of the legs of a giant tarantula. Its hind paws are black and have long claws which enable it to climb and scratch. It is particularly about them, and keeps them polished.

A face, sharp pointed, peers out from a background of fuzzy mustache, much like that on a monkey's face. Its nose is smooth and sleek like hard rubber. Its neck is small and can be spanned with the thumb and forefinger of an ordinary-size hand.

The animal stands 30 inches high and weighs 20 pounds. It has strong white teeth made for tearing, apparently, but it refuses to eat meats of any kind or fish. It is strictly vegetarian.

Jewelry of 10,000 B. C.

Found in London Garden

London.—Fifteen feet of solid history dating from 10,000 B. C. have been discovered in what is certainly the only virgin soil in London and believed to be the only virgin ground to be found in any city in the world. This small tract of land, which has never been built on, is right in the heart of the city behind a court off Fleet street.

Discovery of the unique archeological value of the vacant lot was made when Hugh S. Gordon, who is a mining engineer, rented it from the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' company as a vegetable allotment to keep himself fit. Finds in the earth already made date from the Paleolithic, Neolithic and Iron ages, continuously upward to Roman times about 800 A. D. Then there is a gap until the Thirteenth century, from which time there has been an extraordinary wealth of historic relics.

The gem of the treasures dug out to date is an exquisite Celtic jewel recognized as part of a collar brought by the Phoenicians when they came to trade with the early Britons. The complete excavation of the site is expected to take three years.

Indians of U. S. to Race Against 2 Tarahumara

Austin, Texas.—Crack American Indian runners from the Haskell Institute will be pitted against the two famous Tarahumara Indians of Mexico in an endurance run between San Antonio and Austin, 82 miles, as one of the notable features of the third annual Texas relay to be held under the auspices of the athletic department of the University of Texas, March 25, according to L. Theo. Bellmont, director.

This innovation will be over the top highway that runs between San Antonio and Austin. The Tarahumara Indian entries have aroused the greatest interest in athletic circles. The fact that they broke the world's long-distance running record several weeks ago in a jaunt which they made between Pueblo and Mexico City, 82 miles, brought to them international attention.

The Tarahumara are now in their village home in a remote part of the Sierra Madre, in western Chihuahua.

Germans Find Oxygen Is Seasickness Cure

Berlin.—As a remedy for seasickness, German physicians describe the inhalation of oxygen as most efficient. After the inhalation of the gas for three to four minutes, the patient is said to find immediate relief, even the feeling of nausea ceasing.

German medical experts attribute the beneficial effects of oxygen in this connection to its powerful influence in alleviating an anemic state of the brain, which they say is one of the pronounced phenomena of seasickness.

Ain't That Nice?

Home.—The Charleston and the black bottom are forbidden in night clubs, also the two-step and waltz; in fact, all dances.

Marshal Foch Receives Salary of \$10 Per Day

Paris.—A marshal of France, the highest military honor and command—that given Foch, Joffre and four others—gets a salary of 90,000 francs a year, or \$10 a day, under the new scale.

Officers grade down from this pay to that of a second lieutenant, who draws \$32 a month during the early part of his career.

There are small allowances, but so small that an officer must have some independent fortune or be so poor as to risk having to make humiliating economies.

Look for The Man at



The Sign of Good Crops

Genuine "Pine Tree" Brand Farm Seeds—Clover, Alfalfa, Alsike, Timothy—are sold by the dealer who displays the orange and green "Sign of Good Crops."

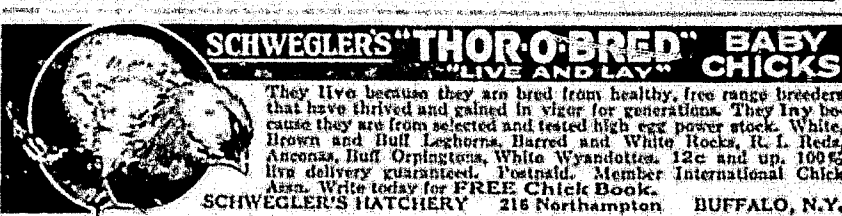
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It will pay you to talk with him before you buy your seed this Spring.

Watch your favorite farm magazine for an interesting story of "Pine Tree" advertisements showing how re-cleaned seeds are produced.

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Better wind up some of your bad habits before your health runs down. There is no knowledge that is not power.—Emerson.

Finds Relief From Torturing Ailments

After Suffering for Months From Indigestion, Sleeplessness and Run-Down Condition, Advertising Man Regains Health and Strength Quickly. Takes Tanlac

W. L. Champagne, 241 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Mass., a well-known man who is highly regarded in business circles, says: "Imagine not being able to eat without being miserable for hours afterward. Not only was I bloated with gas, but I suffered from nervousness due to a torpid liver. My nerves were affected, also, and I lay awake night after night rolling and tossing. I got up in the morning exhausted and without appetite, knowing that food would disagree with me. I tried Tanlac. And the results amazed me. I began to sleep better, eat with relish and without suffering from indigestion. I gained weight. Tanlac made me a new man. I now enjoy robust health, sleep like a child, and work all day at high speed without tiring. But I have not stopped taking Tanlac for it is the one remedy for continued good health, for keeping strong. Everyone should take this wonderful tonic."



Tanlac has helped thousands of New England men and women. It is our deeds determine us as much as our hearts alone can understand how much glory there is in being good.—Michelet.

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